

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND'S CHILDREN.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6d. a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3/ the first Week, and 2/ each Time after; long ones in Proportion.—PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Dispatch.

MR. PINKNEY,

BEING called a few days ago to visit a patient labouring under a violent pleuratic complaint, a recipe, published in the gazette some time since by Mr. T. MASON, was presented to me: I had never seen it before, nor could I help animadverting upon it. He tells us he first exhibits a vomit of emetic tartar; nor does he make any allowance for the habit of body the patient may be in, but proceeds to tell us that the next day, if the pulse continues quick and strong, I have not bleed plentifully. We are taught to bleed by the best authors on this subject, that bleeding ought by all means to precede any other evacuation; for should the patient be of a plethoric, full habit of body (and it is those who are most liable to pleuritics) I conceive there may be danger of throwing the disease upon the brain, or bursting some blood vessel, in the operation of a brisk vomit; therefore the patient ought to be first bled, nor (as he conceives) will a prudent physician be deceived in his judgment between a pleurisy and a nervous fever. The rest of his prescription is nearly the same with the method I have followed, in an extensive course of practice, warranted by the greatest success. But the pleurisy root is not given in a decoction prepared thus: Take of the above root one ounce and a half, of Seneca snakeroot one ounce, which boil in two quarts of water until one half is consumed. Give the patient three table spoons full every fourth hour, until it produces a plentiful sweat, when it may be given less frequent. But a blister to the part affected, if the disease is violent, ought not to be dispensed with; and plentiful drinking of some diluting liquor, such as a tea drawn from flaxseed, barley water, with the addition of a little nitre, &c. keeping the bowels in a laxative state, ought much to be attended to. I am sensible Mr. MASON must have been actuated, in the publication of his recipe, by motives truly benevolent; nor shall I (I hope) fall under his censure by differing from him in sentiment, when I declare I am actuated in this by the same impulse. I flatter myself, at the same time, I am not trespassing on the more important concerns, which, at this critical situation of affairs, fill your useful paper. I am, MR. PINKNEY, your most obedient servant,
CLEMENTINE.

N. B. The pleurisy root cannot be given to advantage in substance, from the inconvenience attending the largeness of the dose, which frequently renders it uneasy to the stomach, one hundred grains being a dose for an adult.

TO THE PRINTER. OF LOVE OF COUNTRY.

THE love of country, or, according to the modern phrase, patriotism, is, as I understand, the term that distinguished constitutional preference for the people, among whom, and the soil on which a man first draws breath; a laudable prejudice growing up with him, and becoming intensely so intimately interwoven with his nature, that it may well pass among those instincts, which serve as principles to act upon, without the trouble of enquiry into the rationality of the motives, and do yet no less strongly affect, as being implicit.

The end which Providence had in view to promote by suffering this sentiment to be so forcibly impressed upon the minds of men is not very unobvious nor remote, being doubtless intended for the better preservation of the different societies into which the world was to be subdivided, and to lessen the confusion and distress which the want of such attachment would unavoidably bring on from a perpetual tendency to renew an universal coalescence.

It was necessary that the inhabitants of this globe should be separated into different aggregations, one of the methods for preventing the return of such entire and dreadful depravation as had again proved incompatible with existence; nor is it at all improbable that, to obviate this general calamity, the surface of the earth has been broken into portions by intersecting seas and oceans; and the various regions of those portions divided from each other by broad rivers, as trenches, or barricaded with lofty ridges of mountains, as natural rampires. But since the avarice, ambition, and curiosity, of the human race, would certainly impel them to exert every effort to overcome their obstacles, the love of country steps in, by its attraction to lure the wanderers back again.

The love of country, like other good things of this life, is liable to useful perversion, abuse, and misapplication. This passion among the ancient Greeks and Romans was stained with a very strong tincture of vain glory, even in the most virtuous periods of these states, and the seeds of it obliterated and lost in the sink of ambition and avarice, during the times of their wane and declension. In the former instance it flamed out into a furious thirst for the overthrow and destruction of every other nation; in the latter, was nearly smothered and extinguished by the cold damps of the self-confined and base propensities. Irritated by the wild suggestions of pride and ambition, it disturbs and destroys the tranquility of neighbouring countries; guided and moderated by reason, is both contented and well calculated to defend its own; languid and drooping, under the influence of luxury and debauch, it leaves a state exposed to numberless diseases, both from within and without the confines.

The many mad and outrageous pranks which have been played at times, by the blazing forth of this passion beyond the control of the rational faculty, have contributed much to tinge its general character, among the gay and dissolute, with a touch of the ridiculous; for is there, indeed, any quality of the soul for which so little allowance is made by a temper, bent merely upon its own gratifications, as that in which a spark of generous disinterested affection may reside? To the owners of so corrupt an understanding, every thing which hath not an immediate reference to the pleasure of sense, appears but as an effusion of folly; they stand aghast at it, as uncouth and unaccountable, wondering how so absurd a conceit could ever come into existence.

But with whatever lightness, or whatever contempt, with whatever ridicule, some people may treat the masculine ardour that warms the heart of a patriot, I insist that this endearing and benevolent passion is the noblest which can be displayed in the trait of human life, and hath its grand source in that charity which forms every social connection, and assuages the bitterness of our passage through this vale of anxiety to the gates of the grave.

A nation, by the term, implies a people in a separate subsistence and community; therefore, in a course of age, the individuals, however numerous, which compose the whole, are all blended together in mutual consanguinity, streaming through a maze of interwoven channels continually meeting, and brought into union as often by the perpetual admixture formed by marriage. Hence there actually exists a reciprocal relation among all the families of the same state, as traceable, in thought, as if we saw this whole piece of nature's weaving, with all its twinnings and meanders, unravelled before us. Forgive me, then, high pride of ancestry, if I assert that we have in your blood and descent more extensive relation to peo-

ples, mechanics, and labourers (these being far more numerous) than to the noble and wealthy, and that, in despising such, you insult many of kin to yourself, and who perhaps, but for the ancient villainy of some more avaricious or cunning branch of your common genealogy, might have changed places with you.

The above circumstances being considered, can there be any wonder at the prevalence of this bias in uncorrupted minds? Is it not rather a passion so congenial to humanity, that, to be void of it, one must be unnatural and kindless? It is founded upon the same ground with the duty that impels to provide for and succour our parents and offspring; and as far as it operates upon the disposition for the common weal, in preference to mere self, so far may it be deemed the genuine love of country.

It is therefore highly reasonable that this sublime passion should be treated with reverence, and regarded with very serious approbation; for in every state, at the most elevated pitch of morality, in the full bloom of the most virtuous feelings, and when human nature most honoured itself, the benign and enlivening influences of the sense, breathing forth a love for the respective community, hath ever penetrated, warmed, and invigorated, the whole political constitution of social government.

From the MORNING POST of NOVEMBER 4.

The humble thanks of the poor MANUFACTURERS of the kingdom called ENGLAND to the three ESTATES thereof.

FOR the great labour and pains taken in the last parliament (ever to be remembered) for the many acts passed therein, but to our great grief, not one to be found in so great a number to the benefit either of soul or body of us the poor labouring manufacturers of this kingdom, as thousands of us are starving in a land of plenty, and our trade cut from the industrious by the iron hand of oppression; foreign courts suffered to prohibit the product of England, when theirs are suffered to be imported in all our dominions on small duties, through tender love to us, to keep us poor and humble; and, lastly, a prohibition of our goods to our own colonies, to the utter ruin of our trade and manufacturers. But we have much to expect from the new parliament; and a neglect of duty in our representatives, on our behalf, will put the finishing hand to the existence of thousands. Your's,
DISTRESS.

MR. PINKNEY,

YOU are requested to give the following a place in your paper.
TO A LADY, WRITTEN IN HER MILTON.

ADAM majestic! Eve uncommon fair!
How happy form'd the first celestial pair!
A splendid sweetness, and attractive grace,
Shone in the first born virgin's beauteous face;
The father of mankind was wholly won,
And by her moving charms at last undone.
That elegance one poet only knew,
To Eve ascrib'd, conspicuous shines in you;
The same mild look, and majesty of gait,
On all your actions innocently wait:
But had her virtue been as strong as thine
She had not broke what God's commands enjoin;
Nor had deep penitence our pardon wrought,
Frail Adam ne'er had fell, nor Milton thought.
Depriv'd, like him, mankind might rest secure,
The want of eyes could all our hearts endure;
But now what refuge shall spectators find,
When safety does depend on being blind.

An EXTRACT from a pamphlet lately published in London, entitled
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE THE INTEREST AND GLORY
OF GREAT BRITAIN. Dedicated to Sir GEORGE SAVILLE,
Bart.

IWOULD not have the reader imagine I mean to justify every tarring and feathering rioter at Boston, and all disorderly proceedings in America, indiscriminately; some of the people, I doubt not, may have been to blame; for the commonalty of that country must have had a portion of wisdom and patience which hath not at any time before been found in the world, had all their expressions of resentment for ill usage been confined within the bounds of moderation. When governors have become tyrants, shall we wonder that an injured, an insulted people, become riotous and unruly? Have ambitious and encroaching rulers ever yet thought of rendering satisfaction, of making reparation, for the cruellest injuries they have so constantly committed? And have they not always thought themselves wonderfully gracious and condescending when they have merely *seized to oppress*? But if a free people, finding their humble petitions and most dutiful remonstrances scattered to the winds with contempt, being stung with a sense of accumulated wrongs, and feeling an indignation at being treated like slaves and villains, do but assault the meanest miscreant in the train of power, it is rebellious, felony, treason. Gaols and gibbets, bail and payoner, must here be the correctives. Is this human polity? Are these the proceedings of men, of fellow creatures, of fellow christians? When merely *craving to oppress* is all the reparation required for a long train of injuries and insults, shall authority, with whom wisdom ought ever to reside, become deaf to that voice which called her into being, and think it meritorious to persist in doing wrong?

So universally have I heard the Bostonians condemned for destroying the tea, and the action pronounced illegal and rebellious, that I have taken some pains to examine all the particulars of that affair. Now, to my agreeable disappointment, and to the best of my judgment, instead of an act of rebellion, I find it one reflecting honour, and stamping the character of good subjects, on those who performed it; instead of being illegal, it appears to me to be warranted by the law of nature, the great original of all human laws, when just. Those who would wish to think justly, and to speak honestly, of this matter, will do well to examine for themselves. When they shall have done so, with care and candour, and admitting, on my part, for the sake of taking no advantage in the argument, the Bostonian character to be as black as malignantly represented, I should be glad to propose to them this plain question: What was possible for the most wise and virtuous persons on earth, in the place of the Bostonians, to have done, in order to have performed their duty to the utmost towards God and their country? To have shewn a passive obedience to an unjust act of parliament, in a case of such moment, and of so critical a nature, would have been treason to their country, and therefore not acceptable, I imagine, to God. I have introduced, in various conversations, with sensible men, the same question I here propose, but never yet, I can aver, with the strictest veracity, have I met with a solution of it, which did not confirm in me an opinion that, as wise and virtuous men, as good citizens, and true patriots, they could not possibly have acted otherwise than as they did. They had

only this one alternative; they were driven to this dilemma by their magistrates, either to suffer an infamous attempt against their sacred rights and liberties to take effect, or to destroy the hated instrument. Having had no other choice, they must either have done this, or suffered that. Which ought to have been chosen by every brave and honest man I leave the reader to determine. It is visionary, even to childlike, to say they might have permitted the tea to have been landed, and yet have defeated the tax, by unanimously refusing to have purchased it. The conductors of that noble action must have been patriots indeed, and most wonderfully wise, to have left their country, by going this way to work, at the discretion and mercy of the most ignorant and vicious of its inhabitants, to have relied upon the prudence and self-denial of every tea drinker in America. Besides, that the wisdom of each well meaning individual was not to be depended on, for foreseeing all the ill consequences of purchasing a pound of tea, nor their resolution in preventing them, I fear there might have been some traitors to the public cause, some tools of government or the India company, or some suspected persons, at least, in whom to have confided, for not setting an example, and using all their cunning to seduce others, would not have argued any extraordinary degree of prudence. What teacher of morals or politics was ever lunatic enough to build all his hopes of serving his country on an expectation of bringing every individual of it to be of one mind, and as unanimously to act up to the same rigid principles of virtue? And which of us would care to risk the safety of the city of London from some dreadful calamity on a confidence that every female, from the fine lady to the washerwoman, every man, from the minister of state down to the blackguard, might be prevailed upon totally to abstain from the use of tea, porter, or gin, except the temptation was removed out of their way?

To all my readers, except those unhappy ones who have learned the fatal art of occasionally closing the mental eye, so as to admit just so much, and no more, of the light of truth, as their passions and prejudices will bear, I must needs think it would be reflecting upon their understandings and ingenuities to attempt any farther proof of my proposition, that the Bostonians did what was strictly consonant to right and justice in destroying the tea; but, in order to open the self-closed, winking eyes, of the prejudiced, I will propose one more comparison, which, I apprehend, will be admitted as a fair one, since it is agreed on all hands, except by the calm advocates of direct falsehoods and lies, and the bold deniers of demonstration, that, with regard to taxation, the colonists, as legitimate shoots from a parent stock of freedom, have at least an equal right to be their own tax masters as the people of Ireland, which was a conquered, and every one knows, a very rebellious kingdom for many ages. Let, then, the reader only substitute Ireland and Dublin for Massachusetts Bay and Boston, and try the cause over again in his own mind. If he pleases, we will suppose that, instead of a duty on tea, we should attempt to touch the pockets of the Irish, by a duty on certain stamped papers, being publications of gross immoralities and blasphemies, tending to debauch the minds of the people, and fit them for slavery; and that an association of honest citizens of Dublin, more mindful of their duty to God and their country than of obedience to an ordinance they held to be subversive of their liberties, should find this precious cargo precisely in a similar situation with the tea at Boston; that the lord mayor, the magistrates, and revenue myrmidons, like the Boston governor and officers of customs, should all absolutely refuse their permission and clearance for its departure from the port, and the ship should be well impounded by surrounding batteries; then what is to be done? What course is to be pursued? Shall those who ought to be the guides and guardians of the city admit these pernicious compositions within their walls, patiently behold them displayed in the shops, hawked about the streets, and dispersed through the country, with every art of invitation to those inclined to purchase? Is the city to be deluged with these impieties, and its manners, morals, and liberties, undermined, rather than an united company of merchants, trading in mischief, should lose their property; a property not only detrimental in itself, but in this case made a venture, with a direct intention of betraying a brave and generous nation into obedience to a despotic ordinance, containing in it the seeds of a more complex tyranny, and used as the most tempting bait to lure the silly multitude into the political mouse trap, and therefore, on the principles of self-preservation, and agreeable to the spirit of the law of nature and nations, subject to be destroyed, if not removed, upon fair warning? Are the city guardians, I say, to observe all this, and content themselves all the while with a patriotic resolve not to buy or to read a single paper, and with preaching to the unlistening people, to follow their example? If this, in the enlightened and virtuous city of Dublin, would be an experiment that even a driveller would hardly dream of making, how much less safe would it have been for the American patriots to have hazarded their all on the universal good sense, on the piety and public spirit of the people, in the stupid, the hypocritical, the impious, the ungrateful, and rebellious town of Boston? What, then, I once more ask, ought the patriots of Dublin or of Boston to have done? What, but with indignation to have cast the hated instrument into the sea, whither its proprietors deserved to have followed it headlong? Is it for this wise, brave, and generous action, that not only the actors of it, but the whole people of Boston, are now smarting under the heaviest vengeance of Great Britain, of a people who had hitherto justly prided themselves in being the undaunted resistors of tyrants? Fie! boasters, fie! Britannia blushes for your degeneracy; the diffidence you for her sons. When a pawnbroker knowingly puts arms into the hands of a highwayman or ruffian, does any law ensure him payment for the same, at the hands of any one who, being assaulted, seized and destroyed them? Are not all deadly weapons, all snares, traps, and poisons, made use of in violation to the laws of civil society, for injuring any man in life, limb, or property, a lawful spoil to the injured party? When the miscreant, pickpocket, Jew, in the service of iniquity, was once driving a trade among the Westminster schoolboys, with a parcel of TEA out of the green cannister of the celebrated Mrs. Phillips, who, that had a spark of virtuous indignation, but applauded the illegal proceedings of the spirited master, when, disregarding the laws of property, he threw into the fire all of this TEA he could lay his hands on, and, as little considering the penalties for an assault, hoisted the vile factor, and scourged him to the quick?

I must therefore repeat, that the destroyers of the tea at Boston, were, in my opinion, a band of virtuous patriots, whose names, when once made public, will doubtless be held in eternal veneration by their countrymen, and that the glorious illegality (if every statute, whether just or unjust, be properly comprehended in the word law) they achieved, was an act of absolute moral and political necessity, and therefore exempt from even good laws, of singular wisdom, of strict justice, and remarkable temper and forbearance, considering their provocations, since it was done in self defence, with the greatest good order and decency, and unaccompanied with incivility to any one, or the smallest damage to any thing in the ships besides

cherous tea; I must likewise repeat, that this tea, for the I have given, and agreeable to the spirit of the law of nature nations, was justly forfeited to the injured Americans, and that East India company are not entitled to any satisfaction or payment for the same.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BRITISH AMERICA. FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,

AT a time when ministerial tyrants threaten a people with the total loss of their liberties, supineness and inattention on their part will render that ruin which their enemies have designed for them unavoidable. A striking instance of this we have in the history of the Carthaginians: That brave people, notwithstanding they had surrendered up three hundred hostages to the Romans, upon a promise of being restored to their former liberties, found themselves instantly invaded by the Roman army. Roused by this unexpected procedure, they sent deputies to know the occasion of this extraordinary manœuvre: They were told "that they must deliver up all their arms to the Romans, and then they should peaceably enjoy their liberties." Upon their compliance with this requisition, Marcus, one of the Roman consuls, thus addressed them: "We are well pleased with these first instances of your obedience, and therefore cannot help congratulating you upon them; I have now but one thing more to require of you in the name of the Roman people. I will therefore, without further preamble, plainly declare to you an order on which the safety of your republic, the preservation of your goods, your lives, and liberties, depend. Rome requires that you abandon your city, which we are commanded to level with the ground; you may build yourselves another where you please, provided it be ten miles from the sea, and without walls or fortifications; a little courage and resolution will get the better of the affection which attaches us to old habitations, and is founded more in habit than in reason." The consternation of the Carthaginian deputies, at hearing this horrid, treacherous speech, is not to be expressed: Some swooned away, others burst forth into cries and lamentations; nor were even the Roman soldiers, who were present, unmoved at the affecting scene: "These sudden fits (said the base, inhuman consuls) will wear off by degrees; time and necessity teaches the most unfortunate to bear their calamities with patience; the Carthaginians, when they recover their senses, will chuse to obey."

Although the Carthaginians after this made a noble and manly resistance, yet the surrender of their arms proved the destruction of that city, which had so often contended with Rome for the empire of the world.

Equally inexcusable with the Carthaginians will the AMERICANS be if they suffer the tyrants, who are endeavouring to enslave them, to possess themselves of all their forts, castles, arms, ammunition, and warlike stores. What reason can be given by them for such cowardly and pusillanimous conduct? Perhaps it may be said that there yet remains some gleam of hope that the British ministry may do us justice, restore us to our liberties, and repeal those oppressive acts which now hang over America; and was this even probable, it would hardly justify such a conduct. But what foundation have we for such hope? If this be the intention of the ministry, is a formidable fleet and numerous army, necessary to bring it about? Could they not have given up their plan for enslaving America without seizing all the strong holds of the continent; upon all the arms and ammunition? And without soliciting and finally obtaining an order to prohibit the importation of warlike stores in the colonies? Does this speak the language of peace and reconciliation, or does it not rather speak that of war, tumult and desolation? And shall we, like the Carthaginians, peaceably surrender our arms to our enemies, in hopes of obtaining, in return, the liberties we have so long been contending for? Be not deceived, my countrymen, should the ministry ever prevail upon you to make that base and infamous surrender, they will then tell you in the language of the haughty, and inhuman Marcus, what those liberties are, which they will in future suffer you to enjoy; and endeavour to persuade you, that when you recover your senses you will chuse to obey. Is it possible that any person among us thinks of making a submission to the several powers which now claim a right to rule over us? If so, let him take a view of the situation he and his American brethren must then be in. We all acknowledge our submission to the authority of our provincial legislatures in the same manner as the people in Great Britain acknowledge the power of parliament over them; because the assemblies here, and the parliament there, are composed in part of persons elected by the people, and who are liable for any misconduct to be excluded by them from ever acting again as their representative; and where the people have this constitutional check upon their rulers, slavery can never be introduced. "But (says the famous Mr. Locke) whenever a power exists in a state over which the people have no controul, the people are compleatly enslaved." If this be the case, what shall we say to the claim of parliament to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever? To the mandates of a minister of state, which so often have superseded the laws of the colony legislatures, although assented to by his majesty, or to the late order of the king and council, prohibiting the importation of warlike stores into the colonies, who, by the same colour of right, may, whenever they please, prohibit the importation of any or every other article? These are undoubtedly such powers as we have no check upon or controul over; powers similar to those which have spread tyranny and oppression over three

quarters of the globe, and if we tamely submit to their authority, will soon accomplish that slavery which they have long been endeavouring to bring upon America.

I am far from wishing hostilities to commence on the part of America; but still hope that no person will, at this important crisis, be unprepared to act in his own defence, should he by necessity be driven thereto. And I must here beg leave to recommend to the consideration of the people of this continent, whether, when we are by an arbitrary decree prohibited the having arms and ammunition by importation, we have not, by the law of self preservation, a right to seize upon all those within our power, in order to defend the LIBERTIES which GOD and nature have given to us; especially at this time, when several of the colonies are involved in a dangerous war with the Indians, and must, if this inhuman order has the designed effect, fall a prey to those savage barbarians who have so often deluged this land in blood?

A WATCHMAN.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for November, 1774.
Causes of the present discontent and commotion in AMERICA.

1. THE stamp act, by which duties, customs, and impositions, were enacted without, and therefore against, the consent of the colonies.
 2. The raising by these a sum disproportionate to the abilities of the people.
 3. The quartering soldiers at pleasure upon private houses, so that nothing was any longer their own.
 4. The departure of the governors from that best and most reasonable maxim of sound policy, viz. a regard and attention to the temper and usages of the inhabitants.
 5. The false, unjust, and injurious representations made both of them and their conduct here at home, particularly by their late governors.
 6. Their being permitted to have no representatives for themselves in the parliament of Great Britain, and yet subject to all its exactions.
 7. The natural and proper idea of the intent and meaning of their charters, which they thought had been their security, but were now broke through or evaded.
 8. Their consciousness of the most pure and unimpeached loyalty, generosity, affection, and gratitude, to their parent country and its sovereign, and the returns they saw they were making them.
 9. Their sensibility of the illegal and arbitrary encroachments on, and infringements of, the rights and liberties of themselves and their brethren, as the descendants of those glorious ancestors who formerly fled from a tyranny they never thought would have followed them in the persons of their respectable posterity.
 10. Their too well grounded expectations and fears of matters coming from bad to worse.
 11. Their being over-run and infested with that hydra-headed monster of commissioners, collectors, and excisemen, for which, before this, there was neither necessity nor plea.
 12. Their being made amenable to trials in Great Britain, brought over as convicts, and liable to be condemned to even capital inflictions on any evidence that might serve the intention.
 13. The steps that have been taken since their opposition to those measures, and the little hopes they have now left of any thing but destruction or victory.
- These are some of the causes of the present confusion and struggle in that extensive and important part of the British commonwealth, the English protestant colonies in America. What Providence may have in reserve we know not; however, if we may judge from appearances, it is something that, considering the times, it is safer to deprecate than predict.
- Notwithstanding these grievances, Dr. Johnson, in a pamphlet called the *Patriot*, asserts, "that he is no patriot who justifies the ridiculous claims of American usurpation, who endeavours to deprive the nation of its natural and lawful authority over its own colonies; those colonies which were settled under English protection, were constituted by an English charter, and have been defended by English arms. To suppose, continues this writer, that by sending out a colony the nation established an independent power; that when, by indulgence and favour, emigrants are become rich, they shall not contribute to their own defence, but at their own pleasure; and that they shall not be included, like millions of their fellow subjects, in the general system of representation, involves such an accumulation of absurdity as nothing but the shew of patriotism could palliate. He that accepts protection stipulates obedience. We have always protected the Americans; we may therefore subject them to government. The less is included in the greater. That power which can take away life may seize upon property. The parliament may enact for America a law of capital punishment; it may therefore establish a mode of proportion of taxation."
- These positions, it is presumed, would suit the most arbitrary government that ever was established. If the parliament of England can disannul royal charters, enact laws subversive of the natural rights of free subjects, can deprive a whole people of life, and assume an absolute command over their property; and for once having extended protection, can forever after extort obedience to the most oppressive impositions; what greater evils, it is asked, can be supposed to exist under the most tyrannical government? What greater oppressions were imposed by the James's and the Charles's of England, who deluged the na-

tion in blood, to free itself from the constitutional exactions of those arbitrary monarchs. Colonies as well as nations have for their foundation certain permanent principles unchangeable in their nature, except by their own consent. Such was the great charter of English liberty, which gave a being to our so much boasted constitution; and such are the great charters of the colonies, each alike deriving its vigour and activity from the same immutable source, the ROYAL PREROGATIVE. The parliament of England, with the consent of the king, may lawfully change, amend, abrogate, and new model the constitution of England, founded on the great charter of king John, and confirmed by future kings, because the consent of the people of England is supposed to be included in the act; but the parliament of England cannot lawfully change, amend, abrogate, or new model a constitution, founded on a separate and independent charter, in which the people residing in England have not the least or most distant concern. To assume a power of doing this, is to sap the foundation of all civil government, to involve right and wrong in the same idea with might and authority, and to allow no other measure of justice but the sword of the oppressor. The childish argument of American representation included in the general system, is unworthy of notice: Indeed, the whole pamphlet is so feebly written, that it requires no great penetration to discover that the author labours it as a task, having none of those masterly strokes of genius that characterise his genuine works.

By captain ROSS, in seven weeks from LONDON, we received the foregoing PIECE, and following ADVICES.

L O N D O N, December 3.

A LETTER from an English gentleman at New York to a merchant in Leeds, dated September 22, says, "The province of Massachusetts Bay is providing with arms and ammunition, more than ever they did in time of war; agents are down here daily buying powder, &c. and the country in general is casting ball in plenty. General Gage and the army are under the protection of the cannon of Boston. They have fortified the Neck leading into Boston, and dare not put any new law in execution. I believe it they should proceed from Boston, to execute any offensive plan, they would all be cut off. All the troops are gone from hence with the ammunition, &c. The Americans will never give up taxation. Salem is no place of safety for general Gage; Boston is his place of refuge."

Yesterday the speaker of the house of commons took the chair a little before one o'clock, and the clerk proceeded to swear in the members, as he had done the two preceding days. The house was in general all day very thin, and rose at half past three, after having sworn in two sets.

Yesterday the lord mayor of London, a little before the house of commons broke up, took the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, and delivered in his qualification as knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex, and subscribed the said oaths and qualification, according to the several statutes made and provided for that purpose.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint colonel Amherst lieutenant governor of Saint John's, Newfoundland, which place that gallant officer re-took from the French in the late war.

December 6. Yesterday, as soon as the standing orders of the house of commons, as is customary at the beginning of every session of parliament, were read and agreed to, the gallery doors, which had been hitherto kept shut, were opened, by the speaker's orders; but those who had waited for upwards of two hours, with great impatience, suddenly rushed in, created a noise and confusion which gave great offence to the house. The speaker at length desired the deputy serjeant to clear the gallery of all strangers whatever; but before his commands could be executed, sir Archibald Edmonstone, a Scotch member, rose in his place, and moved that the house should be cleared. Mr. Burke observed, that no one had been made freer with in the public prints than himself, but that as the noise had now subsided, he thought the gallery might be permitted to remain as it was. The speaker, however, adhering to the standing order, insisted that it should be complied with, and the gallery was accordingly cleared, though in a short time after a few Irish members were let in.

About a quarter past four o'clock, lord Beauchamp, in a short, but sensible speech, moved for an humble address to his majesty for his most gracious speech on Wednesday last; he was seconded in his motion by the honourable Mr. De Grey, who likewise spoke in a very able manner. Lord John Cavendish got up next, and, in a very spirited speech (setting forth the impropriety of addressing till they were better informed from papers and accounts which should first be laid before the house) proposed an amendment to the motion. He was seconded by Mr. Montagu. This brought up lord North, who touched slightly upon American affairs; he said it was not the time to enter fully into that matter, and hoped the honourable member would withdraw his motion. This brought on a general debate. Governor Johnstone, the honourable Charles Fox, colonel Barre, Mr. Burke, and many of the principal speakers on behalf of administration, were called up.

The motion was agreed to, that a loyal and dutiful address be presented to his majesty, and a committee was appointed to draw up the same.

The bill to prevent clandestine outlaws was read the first time.

Mr. PINKNEY,

PLEASE to publish the enclosed, at the request of
NORFOLK BOROUGH COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, February 7, 1775.

WE the subscribers, balloted for and duly elected by the freeholders and freemen of the borough of Norfolk, to act as a committee of association under the continental association, in obedience to the same, and in discharge of the trust reposed in us by our constituents, do find ourselves unhappily compelled to hold up for public censure doctor ALEXANDER GORDON of this borough. Upon what facts the justice of our censure is founded will appear from the following detail: On Monday the 23d of January doctor Gordon informed this committee, who were then sitting, that he had just imported in the Active, captain Huntley, two crates, four hogheads, one chest, one barrel, two casks, and one cask of medicines, of more than 200l. sterling value, and desired the opinion of this committee whether they might not be delivered up to him, agreeable to the exception in favour of medicine in the provincial association. This committee informed him that our decisions were regulated by the directions of the continental association, which had superseded the provincial one, inasmuch as it was subscribed and acceded to by the delegates from this colony, and that therefore, agreeable to the tenth article of our own provincial association, it was our duty to submit to this further restriction imposed by the congress. It was also observed to him, that if a freedom from provincial restrictions should exempt any from the continental regulations, made in congress, all goods imported into most of the northern colonies ought, for the same reason, to be delivered up to the proprietors, as the importation of them was not subject to any provincial restrictions. Instances were pointed out to him of medicines being sold in this town agreeable to the tenth article of the continental association, that were ordered some time before our provincial convention of the first of August; and, indeed, one gentleman of this committee, to convince the doctor how unjust any notions of partiality would be, mentioned his own case as much harder than the doctor's; for, as the gentleman observed, trusting that the congress would make the same exception in favour of medicine as the convention had done, he had neglected to give his orders for his medicines till some time in October, so that they probably would not arrive till after the first of February; but that yet he did not conceive a doubt with respect to the conduct he should observe on the occasion, and was satisfied they must go back. All arguments, however, availed nothing with the doctor. But upon a final declaration from this committee, that we had no authority to dispense with the association, but requested him to make his election what should be done with his medicines, as directed by the tenth article of the association, the doctor, to the surprise of this committee, chose to have them stored. Pains were taken to convince him of the loss he himself might sustain by this election, and to point out to him the injury that might be done to the public at large by thus storing such a quantity of medicines at a time when we have reason to apprehend a general scarcity. He was also informed, that where there did not appear in the importers any design to contravene the provincial or continental associations, there had never been an instance in this place of the inhabitants bidding against the proprietors; that as he had the sanction of the convention for the importation of medicines, there could be no suspicion, in this case, of any such sinister motive in him; and that were we to judge, from the sale of the other medicines imported under the like circumstances, in all probability he might purchase them in at the very trifling expense of only the vendue master's charge. The doctor, however, remained inflexible, and with much warmth insisted upon the immediate appointment of persons to receive the packages and a storehouse to put them in, as he said "they might be landed in the rain, and damaged for want of knowing where to carry them." Two gentlemen of this committee were accordingly appointed, in his hearing, to receive them, and the storehouse, which was a very safe one, was also mentioned to him. Thus matters rested till the 30th of January, when the sub-committee, appointed to receive and store the medicines, reported, that having waited two or three days, expecting to be sent for by the doctor for that purpose, but finding he did not pay any regard to the appointment of the committee, one of them had applied to him to know where they were, and what he had done with them; to which the doctor replied, he had taken charge of them himself, and as some of them were damaged, he had obtained an order from the mayor for a survey, and had broke open the packages and examined the contents, and had stored them in a store he had rented solely for that purpose, where he should keep them till he should receive an answer to a letter he had written on the subject to the honourable Peyton Randolph, esquire, by which answer he said he should be governed. In consequence of this report, the doctor was summoned to appear the next day before the committee, which he did accordingly, and delivered in a writing, purporting to be a vindication of his conduct, which confirmed the report of the sub-committee, and desired we would not remove the medicines from the store they then were in before he should hear from Mr. Randolph. Willing to give him every indulgence, although the committee were sensible of the impropriety of this application or appeal, as he called it, if it was intended to influence our deliberations, as we conceive the association to be the only rule of our conduct, yet we granted his request, and put off the further hearing of the matter till the 6th of February; at which time one of this committee, at the request of the doctor, laid before us the letter from Mr. Randolph, which being read, and the doctor's former defence re-considered, and the committee being desirous that the doctor should entitle himself to his insurance by felling his medicines, it was agreed that he should be sent for to make a new election if he thought proper. The doctor, however, still adhering to his former opinion, with great warmth rejected all the mild proposals of this committee, refused to make any election as required, and would neither deliver them up to be stored or sold, nor even show his invoice; for all which reasons we, the committee for Norfolk borough, think ourselves bound, in obedience to the eleventh article of the association, "to publish the truth of the case," and give it as our unanimous opinion, that doctor Alexander Gordon has violated the continental association.

(SIGNED)

MATTHEW PHRIPP, chairman, JAMES TAYLOR, JOHN HUTCHINGS, JOHN LAWRENCE, JOSEPH HUTCHINGS, THOMAS NEWTON, junior, THOMAS RITSON, JOHN BOUSH, JAMES HOLT, NEIL JAMIESON, ROBERT TAYLOR, THOMAS CLAIBORNE, SAMUEL INGLIS.

Extract from the minutes.

WILLIAM DAVIES, secretary.

Mr. PINKNEY,

BE pleased to insert, as early as possible, in your useful gazette, the enclosed extracts from the journal of the proceedings of the committee for Princess Anne county. Your compliance will be ever esteemed, on behalf of the committee, by, fir, your very humble servant,

THOMAS ABBOTT, clerk.

At a meeting of the freeholders of Princess Anne county, convened on Tuesday the 6th of December, 1774, at the house of Mr. Bagwell Moore, in order to elect a committee agreeable to the resolve of the American continental congress,

The association entered into by the congress being publicly read, the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the county, then present, with the greatest alacrity, did avow their approbation of the measures adopted by that honourable body, binding themselves, by the sacred ties of honour, virtue, and love to their country, strictly to observe and keep the same inviolable in every particular.

They then proceeded to a due election, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz. Anthony Lawton, esquire, Mr. William Robinson, major Christopher Wright, captain James Kempe, captain William Nimmo, Mr. Anthony Walke, junior, Mr. John Hancock, Mr. Thomas Reynolds Walker, captain Edward Cannon, Mr. William Keeling, junior, Mr. Joel Cornick, junior, Mr. George Jamison, senior, captain Erasmus Haynes, captain Dennis Dawley, captain James Henley, captain John Ackis, captain Frederick Boush, captain Jacob Hunter, captain William Hancock, Mr. William Woodhouse, Mr. Thomas Brock, Mr. Cafon Moore, Mr. Thomas Old, senior, and Mr. James Tooley.

And on the 20th of said month, being the time appointed for a meeting of the above mentioned committee, they, after balloting

for a chairman, declared Anthony Lawton, esquire, duly elected, and chose Thomas Abbott clerk of the committee; and the said committee being informed that Mr. James Braithwaite, of this county, had imported an anvil from Great Britain since the first day of December, it was resolved, that certain members of this committee should wait upon Mr. Braithwaite, and be by him certified of the truth of such information: The said Mr. Braithwaite, on such application made, readily appeared before this committee, and cheerfully expressed his willingness that the said anvil should be exposed to sale, which on the 5th day of January last was sold at public auction, under the direction of Mr. George Jamison, senior, Mr. John Hancock, Mr. William Robinson, and Mr. Anthony Walke, junior, and struck off to the said Braithwaite for the sum of 6l. 14s. 6d. halfpenny, being the amount of first cost and charges.

Also, at a meeting of the committee on Thursday the 5th day of January, 1775, the chairman having acquainted the committee that Mr. George Logan, of this county, merchant, had imported two bales of European goods since the first day of December last past, contrary to, and under the restrictions made by the continental congress, it was resolved, that Edward Cannon, John Hancock, Frederick Boush, and William Hancock, members of this committee, should wait upon Mr. George Logan, to be informed of the truth of such information, who readily appeared before the committee, and acknowledged that he had received into his possession, since the first day of December, four casks of nails, one bale of tinabrigs, one box of linens, and one cask of saddlery, which said articles he very readily and cheerfully submitted should be disposed of at the discretion of the committee; upon which the committee came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the thanks of this committee be presented to Mr. Logan for his candid and polite behaviour on this occasion.

Resolved, that the several articles above mentioned, after being advertised in one of the Virginia gazettes, be sold, agreeable to the tenth article of the association, under the direction of captain James Kempe, Mr. William Robinson, Mr. Anthony Walke, junior, captain Frederick Boush, and captain William Hancock, before the next meeting of this committee.

Agreeable to the above resolve, we, James Kempe, Thomas R. Walker, Anthony Walke, junior, and William Hancock, have this 5th day of January, 1775, exposed to sale the goods lately imported by Mr. George Logan, the first cost and charges whereof amounted to 228l. 10s. 1d. currency, when the said goods were struck off to Mr. Logan at 190l. Signed James Kempe, Thomas R. Walker, Anthony Walke, junior, William Hancock.

And also, at a meeting of a majority of the committee for the county of Princess Anne, on Wednesday the first of February, 1775,

Anthony Walke, esquire, informed the committee that he had imported in the Thomas, captain Robertson, and the Venus, captain Peart, from Great Britain, since the first of December, and before the first of February, sundry European goods, which he was willing and desirous should be sold, under the direction of the committee, agreeable to the tenth article of the continental association, and at the same time produced two invoices of the said goods amounting to 64l. 17s. 10d.

Resolved, that the said goods be sold at public auction, before Mr. Walke's store door (after opening the packages) for ready money, on Saturday the 18th instant (February) under the direction of captain James Kempe, Mr. William Robinson, Mr. George Jamison, and Mr. William Hancock, or any three of them.

Resolved, that the thanks of this committee be presented to Anthony Walke, esquire, for his worthy and patriotic conduct on this occasion.

By order of the committee.

THOMAS ABBOTT, clerk.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

Mr. THOMAS,
THE Sunday before last, as I was going to church, I observed a number of men sawing wood near the governor's gate, and as I returned from church several persons were skating on a pond in the common. Surely these things ought not to be. I hope in future the civil officers, as well as others, will pay more attention to his excellency's proclamation against immorality.

OBSERVATION.

Mr. PINKNEY,

I desire you will insert, by way of note to Mr. T—'s, and Mr. H—'s publication, an account of the public treat or entertainment, given by Mr. G— N—, on receiving his comptroller's commission, to the inhabitants of the city of Williamsburg, and accepted by them,

A CUSTOMER.

Mr. PINKNEY,

THAT the querist in your last paper, as well as others, may more readily and fully get the satisfaction he desires, be pleased to add the following queries in your next, and oblige

MANY ASSOCIATORS.

WHETHER a merchant, who has generally sold his goods higher than others, and consequently has now the greatest plenty by him, and who has sold at different prices to different persons, from seventy five to two hundred per cent. has a right to demand the highest price he has before sold at, of such as (by the present scarcity of goods) are now obliged to deal with him? Or if he does, whether it is not a violation of the association, or at least a device to depart from, or evade it?

Whether the committees of the several counties have not a power, under the recommendation of the continental congress, to establish some proper regulation to prevent such evasions, and for more effectually carrying into execution the ninth article of the association?

Whether a committee, declaring, upon a full enquiry, what were the rates such merchant sold at, upon a medium for twelve months past, and that he should not exceed those prices in future, is not a reasonable and proper exercise of such power, and the best (if not the only) means of carrying the aforesaid article into execution?

And if the committees have no such power, whether it will not be in the power of such merchant to take the advantage of the present scarcity of goods, and evade the association, in a very essential article, with impunity?

WILLIAMSBURG.

WE were informed yesterday, by a very respectable gentleman from Norfolk, that he there saw northern papers of a very late date, which entirely contradicted the infamous report that the New Yorkers had deserted our cause, and were desirous of joining with the ministerial hirelings in that border. So far, indeed, are they from assenting to such an iniquitous design, that they heartily agreed, towards the close of their proceedings, unanimously to adhere to the resolves of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, and, at all events, to support, to the utmost of their

power, the just rights and liberties of their native country.

A private letter from the frontiers gives an account that the CORNSTALK, king of the Shawanese nation, a few days ago arrived at the mouth of the Great Kanhawa, where captain Russell is stationed, and delivered to him several of the old white prisoners, and a number of horses, agreeable to lord Dunmore's desire. The CORNSTALK informs that every thing, at present, is peaceable and quiet in the quarter he left; but that he would not undertake to say how long that pacific disposition would last, as the Pennsylvanians have sent some of their traders there, who were endeavouring all they could to persuade them that lord Dunmore's view, in bringing the hostages to Williamsburg, was to deceive them, and that, whenever it was in his power, to raise another army, he would immediately take every advantage, in order to cut them off. This kind of reasoning, however specious, had no material effect, it seems, as the Indians, throughout the different tribes, entertain the highest opinion of his lordship's conduct with respect to his late manoeuvres on the frontiers.

This morning we received information, from a gentleman at the Ohio, that the Mingo Indians have killed three of the Delawares, which gives much concern to the neighbouring white people. The Pennsylvanians, it appears, are greatly blamed, as they use every artifice in their power to create discontent and jealousy among the Indians. Our correspondent says they took one of our confidables, and immediately confined him in one of their goals: Upon which two companies of the Virginians assembled, being determined to rescue him, which they did, together with some others, which they served in the same manner, and also pulled down the goal. The Mingoes, we are likewise informed, are very desirous to see lord Dunmore, in order fully to comply with his terms, and to make a lasting peace with him.

A piece, in answer to the North Briton in the paper of the 26th ult. is come to hand. The printer, on account of extreme hurry, has not yet time to reflect on the nature of its contents. Time, however, will permit him to give it due consideration before the succeeding paper is published.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 6th of March next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at the dwellinghouse of Mr. John Shermer, deceased, in James City county, agreeable to his will,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND in the said county, containing 1114 acres, whereon are a very good dwelling and all other convenient houses, a good orchard of Hugh's Crab apples, together with upwards of 50 valuable SLAVES, among which are several fine house servants and 2 carpenters; likewise all the stock of cattle, with 3 yoke of oxen, hogs, sheep, and several fine horses, a chariot, almost new, with harness for 4 horses, a riding chair, all the household and kitchen furniture, among which are many valuable beds, chairs, tables, desks, and book cases, with glass doors, and some valuable plate, a gold and silver watch, and a number of other things too tedious to mention. And on Wednesday the 5th instant (March) if fair, otherwise the next fair day, will be exposed to sale, all his land in King William county, one tract containing upwards of 1000 acres, lying about 6 miles from Page's, and near the Reverend Mr. White's, the other tract lying near the Piping Tree, containing 496 acres, known by the name of Broad Neck, as also upwards of 70 valuable SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; the corn, fodder, and plantation utensils, will be sold, together with the stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses. The sale will be at the plantation near Page's, where Mr. William Gary is overseer, and to continue till all are sold. Credit will be allowed the purchasers till the 1st day of May, 1776, on giving bond and approved security to

THE EXECUTORS.

N. B. Any person inclinable to purchase the land, by applying to the overseers on the plantation, will be shewn the same.

ALEXANDRIA, February 6, 1775.

THERE is now in my possession the following SEEDS, imported in the Simm, captain Hacker:

R with a crow's foot) A bundle of small trees or roots, and
C under the R,) 3 facks of peas, Williamsburg.

H 1 sack of peas, Blandford.

The persons to whom they belong may have them delivered to their order, on paying the expense of this advertisement, postage, and storage; or they may be disposed of agreeable to the instructions of the owners.

ROBERT ADAM.

THE subscriber, having lately removed to Pittsylvania county, purposes, as soon as the courts proceed to do business, to practise the law in the court of the said county, and the adjacent county courts, viz. Halifax, Charlotte, and Bedford, and shall be much obliged to all gentlemen who shall think proper to favour him with their business, as they may depend on the utmost punctuality and industry on his part. He also performs the surveying business with the greatest accuracy, being well versed in the mathematical science, and will survey on moderate terms. Those gentlemen who have large tracts of land up the country, and want the same laid off in small divisions for sale, may depend upon having their orders complied with in the quickest manner that such business will admit. The subscriber was employed by the late speaker's administrators to survey all the intestate's lands, which consisted of many thousand acres, which business he performed much to their satisfaction, and those gentlemen, he dares believe, will undertake to recommend him to all those who may want such business done by their humble servant.

WILLIAM P. MARTIN.

STRAYED, or stolen, from the subscriber, in Richmond county, in Mulberry Island Neck, a middle sized bright bay horse, his brand, if any, is forgot, he has a mark in one of his ears, and is subject to a lameness in one of his hind feet; it is imagined he was stole by one Edward Davis, who is suspected to have robbed a weaver in the same neighbourhood of three pieces of Virginia cloth; said Davis is supposed to have made up the country, as he was met at Pashyanfey, on a lame horse, which answered the above description, with Virginia cloth tied behind him, and offered to either swap or sell the horse. Any person advising me by letter, or otherwise, so that I get the horse again, shall receive 20s. reward, or double the sum on conviction of the thief.

3

FRANCIS RANDALL.

STRAYED, or stolen, from the subscriber, in Williamsburg, on Saturday the 11th instant, a likely iron grey horse, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, and has a lump on one of his fore legs, trots and gallops only. I will give TEN SHILLINGS to any one who will bring him to my shop, in the city aforesaid; and if stolen, FIVE POUNDS, on conviction of the thief.

JOHN CRUMP.

TAKEN up, in Mulberry Island Neck, in Richmond county, a bay mare, 4 feet 5 inches and a half high, branded on the near buttock 1 B, her right hind foot white, has a snip on her nose, and appears to be young. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

FRANCIS RANDALL.

TAKEN up, in Hanover, 3 foals, 1 black, with a streak of white in her face, white feet, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left, the other two are white, marked with a crop and hole in the right ear, and a staple fork in the left. Posted, and appraised to 3l. 10s.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

TAKEN up, near the head of Appomattox river, in Buckingham, a dark brindle steer, 3 or 4 years old last spring, marked with a crop in each ear, has white under his belly, flanks, neck, and in his forehead. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 7s. 6d.

THOMAS PATTERSON.

By his excellency the right honourable JOHN earl of DUNMORE, his majesty's lieutenant, and governor general, of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice admiral of the same:

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS, by the blessing of God, and the prudence and resolution of the officers and men, employed in the expedition against the Indians, the disturbances, which had occasioned such distress and devastation in the back settlements of this colony, have happily been put an end to, and the Shawanese, from whose incursions the most dreadful effects were felt, to remove all ground of future quarrel, have agreed not to hunt on this side the Ohio, and have solemnly promised not to molest any passengers on that river, but, on the contrary, to give them every assistance and protection, and have consented to receive and to follow all such regulations of their trade as shall hereafter be dictated to them, which may be productive of infinite benefit to the trading people of Virginia, and, in return, I have engaged, for the people of this colony, that they will treat the said Shawanese Indians with every possible indulgence, and every mark of friendliness, and when their occasions oblige them to pass through any part of this dominion, that they shall be protected from all injury: And whereas I have received authentic accounts that the Cherokee nation of Indians have put to death the persons of their tribe who had been concerned in the murder of young Russell, and others in company with him, which remarkable instance of their good faith, and strict regard to justice, as it cannot but evince the sincere desire they entertain of being in peace and good agreement with us, so I hope will dispose all the people of this colony to acts of beneficence towards, and a friendly intercourse with, all this part of their fellow creatures: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his majesty's council, to issue this proclamation, hereby requiring all persons in this government strictly to refrain from committing any violence upon, or doing any injury to, Indians of whatsoever tribe or nation, and from every encroachment upon their territory which may give them cause of complaint; and I do direct and command all magistrates and other officers to be aiding and assisting in preserving the peace now established, by immediately apprehending all violators of it, and by protecting the Indians by every means in their power.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg, this 23d day of January, in the 15th year of his majesty's reign.

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

HANOVER town, February 2, 1775.

WHEREAS I had the misfortune to have my study burned on Tuesday night, and all the books and papers therein consumed, except a few that were raked out of the ashes yesterday, some of which are so scorched and defaced that they are scarce legible, I therefore give my clients this early notice of it, that they may furnish me with duplicates of the protests, copies of the accounts, and affidavits of the sums due on the bonds, which they had lodged with me, and on receipt of them I will use my best endeavours to collect or secure their debts, and I flatter myself the debtors will not take advantage of my misfortune, but will readily give me their aid on this sad occasion. I shall be extremely obliged to the persons who have received money from me, on account of others, or of the several estates for which I am concerned, or paid me money on account of those estates, to send me certificates of the sums paid, or received, for some years past, as my receipts and vouchers are chiefly destroyed, and this favour will ever be acknowledged by their most humble servant,

PETER LYONS.

For SALE, and may be entered on at Christmas,

THE valuable ORDINARY, and 200 acres of LAND belonging thereto, in Louisa county, formerly known by the name of *Yair's Ordinary*, it is situated on the main road, 8 miles below the courthouse, a church and 2 mills within 2 miles, and is about 45 miles from Fredericksburg, Hanover town, and Richmond; the dwellinghouse has 4 rooms, with fireplaces, below stairs, and 2 above, a kitchen, with a chimney in the middle, and 2 rooms, with a fireplace in each, a good barn, with a shed three parts round it, a very good springhouse, and all other convenient houses that any person could possibly want or make use of; the land is exceeding good for grain, and some part for tobacco, it lays level and is clear from stone. Any person inclined to purchase shall have a great bargain, and may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

SACKVILLE KING.

For SALE, in CHESTERFIELD county,

TRACT of LAND, lying on Appomattox river, about 3 miles below Petersburg, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marsh and meadow land, the residue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouse, outhouses, barns, and all other necessary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Also a tract of land, lying on the same river, in the lower part of Amelia county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodness to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Goose Island*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of these tracts of land will be sold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying interest from the date of the bond.

t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

To be SOLD, for ready money, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 6th day of March next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, by the executors of captain Newton Keene, deceased, agreeable to his last will,

VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in the county of Fairfax, adjoining to the dwelling plantation of colonel John Wolf, containing better than 250 acres, which has been described in a former and late advertisement in this gazette, for the sale thereof, on the 16th day of December last. A deed will be executed to the purchaser for the same, by the executors and heir at law of the said Newton Keene, on the day of sale. But as a part of the said land is now under a crop of wheat, well enclosed, the purchaser must pay five shillings a bushel for the wheat sown thereon, and the expence of putting the same in the ground, and may have immediate possession delivered him by

RICHARD LEE, } executors.
DAVID BOYD, }

KING and QUEEN, January 2, 1775.

I INTEND to ENGLAND immediately.

CHRISTOPHER TODD.

AUGUSTA county, January 17, 1775.

WHEREAS the subscriber, about 3 years ago, employed a certain Samuel McClesney, a trader, of this county, to purchase 277 acres of land, in Borden's Land, adjoining the land of William Lusk, deceased, the property of which was at that time in Edward Tarr, commonly known by the name of *Black Ned*, and to take the deeds in the name of him the said Samuel, on his promise to re-convey the said tract of land to the subscriber at a future day; and, in consequence of the said agreement, the subscriber soon afterwards paid him considerably more than half the purchase money, which the said McClesney had agreed to give for the land, although the said McClesney was not to pay the said Edward Tarr but in yearly payments or sales, in 3 years from the date of the purchase; and further, the subscriber, relying on the private trust or agreement made between him and the said Samuel McClesney, proceeded to build a saw mill and grist mill, both which are nearly ready to be raised, in which he was never interrupted by the said Samuel, though he was privy to the same as living in the neighbourhood; but to the great surprise of the subscriber, who lately applied to the said Samuel McClesney to re-convey the said land, and presented him with a set of deeds for that purpose, which he refused to sign, without the subscriber would be contented with one half of the tract, which he rejected, as the whole was purchased in trust for him; he therefore forewarns all persons from purchasing or taking any conveyance of the said tract, or any part of it, as he has now brought suit against the said Samuel McClesney to compel him to fulfil the trust.

ALEXANDER STUART.

NORTHUMBERLAND, January 25, 1775.

THE subscriber intending to leave the colony in the spring, requests the favour of those indebted to Robert Gilmour and company, whether for dealings with *Barber Davis*, deceased, or himself, to settle their accounts as soon as possible, either by bond or otherwise, that no disputes may arise in his absence. Those who have demands against him, on his private account, or for the company, are desired to make them known, that they may be adjusted and paid. On his leaving the country, the debts will be in the hands of Mr. John Croffe to collect, who will carry on business here on account of Messrs. Boyle, Somerville, and company.

ROBERT GILMOUR.

To be SOLD, on the 2d day of March next, on the plantation hereafter mentioned,

TRACT of land, containing 150 acres, adjoining the land of Mr. John Crawley, and lies within two miles of Williamsburg, on the main road leading to Doncaster; also several likely Virginia born slaves, and the flocks of horses, cattle, and hogs; likewise my household and kitchen furniture. Eighteen months credit will be allowed for all sums above 25 shillings, on giving bond and security. The bonds to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

SAMUEL CRAWLEY.

N. B. I should be glad if my creditors would attend the sale, as I am desirous of settling with every one before I leave the county, which I expect to do in a little time.

S. C.

TAKEN up, in Buckingham, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 7 inches high, paces tolerably well, and branded on the rear buttock X, has some saddle spots on her back, a scar on the right side of her rump, a large bell on, and is judged to be very old. Appraised to 4l.

JOHN NICHOLAS.

TAKEN up, in Mecklenburg, a sorrel horse, about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock >, his off ear slit, paces naturally, is about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and has on a bell. Posted, and appraised to 7l. 15s.

ABRAHAM FORIS.

TAKEN up, in Amelia county, a mare and colt: The mare is a dark bay, with a little white in her face, about six years old, four feet three inches high, and branded WD in a piece. The colt is a dark bay, about three months old. They are appraised to 7l. 10s.

WILLIAM M. BOCKER.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living near the Raccoon Ford, in Orange county, on the 14th of December, a large bay horse, near 15 hands high, with a hanging mane and bob tail, his left hind foot white as high as the footlock, a small star in his forehead, and has been used to draw in a carriage. Also a likely small sorrel mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a hanging mane and long switch tail, undocked, neither of them branded, and both were shod before. Any person who will deliver them to Mr. Spencer Matron Ball, in Northumberland, Mr. Thomas Waring, in Essex, or bring them to me, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, for each, besides what the law allows.

JAMES ROBB.

A PERSON, from 30 to 40 years of age, who has been used to the BUSINESS of a SADDLER, and comes well recommended, may bear of employment by enquiring of J. printer.

THE freeholders of York county are desired to meet at the courthouse of the said county, on Monday the 20th of February (being court day) to elect delegates to attend the convention at the town of Richmond, on Monday the 20th of March next.

FREDERICKSBURG, January 17, 1775.

I INTEND setting out for Ohio the first day of March next, and expect to be gone three or four months. Those who have business to transact with me, on my own account, or on account of the estate of Mr. Hugh Houlston, deceased, are desired to apply before that time. I attend Spotsylvania court, and stay in Fredericksburg a fortnight in next month.

BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

BERKELEY county, VIRGINIA.

THERE IS READY FOR PUBLICATION

THE AMERICAN POCKET DIAL, Which shews the hour of the day and night by the sun and stars, the sun's place and declination, the sun's altitude, the latitude of the place of observation, the variation of the compass, the height and distance of any accessible or inaccessible object. These useful and curious problems may be found by this dial, by any person of common abilities, without any knowledge of the branches of the mathematics, by carefully perusing a small book of directions given with each dial. These dials are to be published by subscription, each subscriber to pay ten shillings currency on his receiving a dial and book. They will be engraved in the neatest manner on copper or brass, and likewise the books printed in a neat style. Besides the use of the dial in the said book, there will be added a true way of discovering the quantity of adulteration in gold, silver, &c. Subscriptions are taken in by the editor, Robert Cockburn, of Berkeley county, and William Page, at the vendue office, Williamsburg.

WILLIAM PAGE

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Nicolson, a little below the capitol, where he still continues selling on commission, at public and private sale, all kinds of MERCHANDIZE, or whatever may be committed to his care, for cash only. He assures them that his utmost endeavours shall be exerted to give satisfaction in the management of any business that may be put under his direction, and their favours will be thankfully received, and gratefully remembered. I have for sale several CASKS of good PORT WINE, and a large collection of BOOKS.

THE SHERIFFS who are in arrears to his majesty's revenue of TITRENTS are desired to settle their accounts with the auditor, and pay their respective balances into the receiver's office by the 25th of next March; after which time the name of every sheriff who fails to make due payment will be inserted in the gazette.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Suffolk county, about the 18th of February last, a likely negro fellow named JAMIE, of a very yellow complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years old, has a remarkable long head, and his teeth very open before; had on when he went away, a blue farnought upper jacket, and an under waistcoat of yarn Virginia cloth, a shirt of blue striped Virginia cloth, a pair of negro cotton breeches, gambadoes of the same, and an old hat. Whoever brings the said fellow to me shall receive a reward of 10l.

THOMAS HUSON.

THURSDAY, December 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the several county courts in this colony do transmit to the clerk of this house, in the first part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a list of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of such tithables; and that they transmit also, at the same time, a list of the public charges of their respective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this house do cause the same to be published in the Virginia gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

I have already received copies of the lists of tithables in Accomack, Amelia, Caroline, Charles City, Dinwiddie, Dunmore, Isle of Wight, King and Queen, King William, Lancaster, Mecklenburg, Middlesex, Northumberland, Princess Anne, and Prince William, and certificates of the numbers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in Charlotte and Halifax, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of Lancaster, against the public.

G. WYTHE.

YORK, November 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in York town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond (with approved security) bearing interest from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

if

J. H. NORTON.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at Quebec, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of England, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in Boston, from whence he removed to Quebec, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in Newcastle, Virginia, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain John F. Pym, for Albany, and took with him a blue caimie, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said Joseph Thorp in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten per cent. on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to Cusson and Seton of New York, Joseph Wharton, junior, of Philadelphia, Robert Christie of Baltimore, James Gibson and company of Virginia, John Vandfield of Quebec, Melatiah Bourne, or John Rowe, of Boston. It is requested of those who may have seen this Joseph Thorp since the 19th of June last past, or know any thing of the route he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or Greenwood, Rufin, and Mass, in Norfolk, or to Mr. Robert Pleasant and company, at Four Mile creek, Henrico county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas John son will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains.

(tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winton. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf

ANTHONY WINSTON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRISTMILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

L O N D O N, December 6.

ORDERED, that a committee of privileges and elections be appointed; also that all persons who question any return of members do make it in fourteen days; and that all members, returned for two or more places, do make their election for the places they will serve in three weeks.

Letters from the Hague advise, that general Yorke, in a conference lately with the states, told them that his majesty flattered himself, that, during the misunderstanding between him and his American subjects, their high mightinesses would strictly forbid all their subjects from furnishing arms or warlike stores to the Americans, and doubted not of their complying with this request, considering the strict peace and friendship subsisting between them.

On the 28th ult. the remains of the late bishop of Worcester were taken from Bath, to be interred at Hartlebury. His lordship directed by his will that his body should be carried to the chapel without ostentation, supported by eight poor labourers of the said parish, and put in the ground between four and five o'clock in the afternoon; he also directed that a funeral sermon should be preached by his chaplain, and the text should be, "Some put their trust in horses, and some in chariots, but let us remember the name of Jehovah." His lordship's valuable library, with some Greek manuscripts, it is said, will be given to Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge.

We hear that Mr. Wilkes's qualification, as knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex, arises from estates settled as a provision for his wife.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated November 25.

"The princes, peers, the grand officers of the crown, and other persons who had seats in the bed of justice, having taken their places, as likewise the keeper of the seals, and magistrates of the council, the king made the following speech: 'Messieurs, I assembled you to acquaint you with my resolution of re-establishing the ancient members of my parliament in their functions: This may serve as a proof of my tenderness for my subjects; but I do not lose sight that their tranquillity and happiness demands that I preserve my authority in all its plenitude. My keeper of the seals will more amply explain my will to you.'

"After this the keeper of the seals explained the king's pleasure, and then the king spoke again to the following purport: 'Messieurs, I am well assured of your attachment and zeal to give my subjects an example of submission.'

After this, the king ordered the grand master of the ceremonies to fetch the old members of the parliament from the chamber of Saint Louis.

"Then the king, having ordered that the Sieur Hue de Miromesnil should, in the present circumstances, immediately perform the functions of chancellor, the Sieur Sequier those of attorney general, Sieur Joly those of solicitor general, and the Sieur Alligre those of first president of the parliament; they all took their places accordingly. After this, the edicts, &c. were read and registered.

"After the reading of the edict for re-establishing the ancient officers of the parliament, the first president, by the king's permission, made a speech.

"The first president having finished his discourse, the Gens du Roi having permission to speak, the Sieur Seguier made a speech for them.

"The Gens du Roi having requested the edict to be registered, it was done accordingly by the king's order, who then made the following speech: 'You now know my pleasure, and, from your zeal for the public good, and your attachment to the true principles of monarchy, I expect you would exactly conform to what I have prescribed: You may depend on my protection and countenance as long as you worthily fill the places you occupy, and do not attempt to enlarge the bounds of the power which are granted to you.'

"The Count de Maurepas, who has only the title of a minister, was not at the bed of justice, nor was the duke de Choiseul; but the duke d'Aguillon came from his country seat to be present at it."

On Thursday lord Lyttleton made his motion in the house of peers for the standing order of that house so far to be dispensed with, that the members of the house of commons might be admitted into the house of peers during the sitting thereof. His lordship gave many sensible reasons for dispensing with the order, and admitting the other house to hear their debates. Lord Suffolk, the duke of Manchester, lord Sandwich, lord Weymouth, lord Gower, and several other lords, spoke upon the occasion; and, upon the question being put, twenty eight were for the doors being opened, and thirty six against.

On Tuesday several petitions for private bills were presented to the upper assembly.

Mr. Dunning pledged himself, the other night, in a certain assembly, that although the power of the late house of

commons was happily at an end, he was determined very shortly to bring some of its flagitious acts under a full discussion, so as to receive that censure and detestation they so justly merited.

Lord North still continues very much indisposed; a messenger was sent from his majesty whilst at Saint James's yesterday, to enquire after his lordship's health.

The following is the substance of the late news from America:

The congress have unanimously voted a non-importation agreement.

The province of Virginia (by their delegates in the congress) have agreed not to plant any more tobacco. The plant now in the ground the other colonies have agreed to take; so that the present year's crop is the last that will be sent to Great Britain, unless matters with America are accommodated. The duty upon tobacco is a very principal article of the revenue of Great Britain.

At Copenhagen, the life of the famous Norwegian, Christian Jacobson Dracenberg, is printed in the Danish tongue. This man was a very singular instance of longevity; he died in 1772, at the age of 146. He had served in all the wars against the Swedes, in those of Frederic III. Christian V. and Frederic IV. He afterwards was taken prisoner by the Algerines, and was six years detained in slavery. At the age of 111 he married, for the first time, and soon had the good or ill fortune to bury his wife; and not long before his death he again joined hands in wedlock.

December 7. Yesterday the speaker took the chair at two o'clock, and after 3 or 4 members were sworn, he started a difficulty, and desired the assistance of the house to reconcile the standing order, which is made at the opening of every session of parliament, that no petition for a double or undue return shall be received, if not presented within fourteen days after the meeting of parliament, and that part of the act for regulating controverted elections, which expressly orders, that whenever a petition is received it shall be read, and a day appointed for hearing it. Mr. Cornwall rose, and endeavoured to reconcile the act, by vesting a power in the house to receive or reject a petition in the first instance.-----This produced a strong debate, extremely well supported on the popular side by Mr. Dunning, Mr. solicitor general, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Eyre; and on the other by Mr. attorney general, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Rigby, in which the whole merits of the bill were canvassed and fully considered. Mr. Dunning, in particular, exerted himself with uncommon address and ability, and at length made a motion, which was carried without a division, that whenever any petition, complaining of a double or undue return, should be presented to the house, that the same should be received and read by the clerk, without any question being put thereon, according to the construction of the act for determining controverted elections.-----This business took nearly three hours in discussing.

Mr. Dundas then brought up a petition, complaining of a double return for the borough of Milburn Port, which was received, and, after a short debate, ordered to be heard on Tuesday the 20th instant.

The next petition brought up was against an undue return for the borough of Morpeth, which, after another short debate, was ordered to be heard on Tuesday the 24th of January next.

The speaker again addressed himself to the house, and stated the very disagreeable situation he stood in respecting the several petitions which were that instant ready to be presented, and how very irksome it must be to him to be applied to by several gentlemen at once; and, in short, that he would not know how to act without their assistance, lest he should be charged with partiality, or be suspected of a predilection for one in preference to another.

Mr. Fuller now moved that the names of the counties, cities, &c. concerning which petitions were presented, should be written upon slips of paper and put into a glass, and be drawn out by the clerk, and that the petitions referring to the names successively drawn out should have the preference in being first heard. This occasioned a tedious, uninteresting debate, in which Mr. Richard Sutton, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hartley, Mr. attorney, and Mr. solicitor general, Mr. Mackworth, Mr. Charles Bunbury, and Mr. Rose Fuller, respectively bore a part; and the question being put, the gallery was cleared, in order to divide, but it was carried without a division.

December 9. Monday the house of commons appointed a committee of privileges to meet on Friday next, the 16th instant, at seven in the evening, in the speaker's chamber, and to sit every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in the afternoon, to take into consideration all such matters as shall come in question, touching privileges, and to report their proceedings, with their opinion thereupon, to the house, from time to time; after which the house came to the following resolutions:

1. That no peer of this realm hath any right to give his vote in the election of any member to serve in parliament.
2. That where this house shall judge any petition touching elections to be frivolous and vexatious, the house will order satisfaction to be made to the person petitioned against.
3. That if it shall appear that any person hath procured himself to be elected or returned a member of the house, or endeavoured so to be, by bribery or any other corrupt practices, this house will proceed with the utmost severity against such person.
4. That if it shall appear that any person hath been tampering with any witness, in respect to his evidence to be given to this house, or any committee thereof, or directly or indirectly hath endeavoured to deter or hinder any person from appearing or giving evidence, the same is declared to be a high crime and misdemeanor; and this house will proceed with the utmost severity against such offender.
5. That if it shall appear that any person hath given false evidence, in any case, before this house, or any committee thereof, this house will proceed with the utmost severity against such offender.
6. That it is a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the commons of Great Britain, for any lord of parliament, or any lord lieutenant of any county, to concern themselves in the elections for members to serve for the commons in parliament.
7. That in all cases of controverted elections for counties in England and Wales, the petitioners do, by themselves, or by their agents, within a convenient time, to be appointed by the house, deliver to the sitting members, or their agents, lists of the persons intended by the petitioners to be objected to, who voted for the sitting members; giving, in the said lists, the several heads of objection, and distinguishing the same against the names of the voters ex-

cepted to; and that the sitting members do; by themselves, or by their agents, within the said time, deliver the like lists, on their part, to the petitioners or their agents.

Wednesday the **SPEAKER**, attended by lord Beauchamp, and several other members of the privy council, went in their carriages to Saint James's, to present the following address of thanks to his majesty, for his most gracious speech from the throne:

"Most gracious sovereign,

"WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, of the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"Permit us to assure your majesty, that we receive with the highest sense of your majesty's goodness, the early information which you have been pleased to give us of the state of the province of the Massachusetts Bay.

"We feel the most sincere concern that a spirit of disobedience and resistance to the law should still unhappily prevail in that province, and that it has broke forth in fresh violence of a most criminal nature; and we cannot but lament that such proceedings should have been countenanced and encouraged in any other of your majesty's colonies, and that any of your subjects should have been so far deluded and misled as to make rash and unwarrantable attempts to obstruct the commerce of your majesty's kingdoms by unlawful combinations.

"We beg leave to present our most dutiful thanks to your majesty for having taken such measures as your majesty judged most proper and effectual, for carrying into execution the laws which were passed in the last session of the late parliament, for the protection and security of the commerce of your majesty's subjects, and for restoring and preserving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Massachusetts Bay.

"Your faithful commons, animated by your majesty's gracious assurances, will use every means in their power to assist your majesty in the maintaining entire and inviolate the supreme authority of this legislature over all the dominions of your crown; being truly sensible that we should betray the trust reposed in us, and be wanting in every duty which we owe to your majesty, and to our fellow subjects, if we failed to give our most zealous support to those great constitutional principles which govern your majesty's conduct in this important business, and which are so essential to the dignity, safety, and welfare, of the British empire.

"We learn, with great satisfaction, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Russia and the Porte, and that, by this happy event, the general tranquillity is rendered complete; and we entertain a well grounded hope that your majesty's constant endeavours to prevent the breaking out of fresh disturbances will be attended with success, as your majesty continues to receive the strongest assurances, from other powers, of their being equally disposed to preserve the peace.

"We assure your majesty that we will, with the utmost cheerfulness, grant to your majesty every necessary supply; and that we consider ourselves bound in gratitude, as well as duty, to give every proof of our most affectionate attachment to a prince, who, during the whole course of his reign, has made the happiness of his people the object of his views, and the rule of his action."

Mr. Edmund Burke, in his speech on Monday last, on the amendment of the address, though he was not *logically* argumentative, was very *humourously* and *pointedly* so. Amongst other humorous reflections which he made on administration's hugging up the new members, by telling them the address was nothing but a *note of compliment*, he compared such a conduct to a designing, dissipated lover, who, under the shew of the most honourable solicitations, first squeezes his mistress's hand, then asks her to take a turn in the park, next to an excursion in the country, and so on, step by step, till he dishonours her, and brings her in the end to that infamy and disgrace, that which was originally her misfortune, becomes her shame and disgrace.

Mr. Burke, in the same speech, mentioning the present situation of America, drew a fine allegorical picture of that country, which he compared to a funeral. Trade and commerce, he said, were the pall bearers; the principal merchants and traders were chief mourners; the West Indian and African merchants closed the procession; whilst the army and navy, at a distance, looked on in gloomy silence at so melancholy a sight.

An account of the present state of the POLITICAL THERMOMETER.

English spirit,	-	-	-	-	freezing.
American ditto,	-	-	-	-	very hot.
Religion,	-	-	-	-	cold.
Scotch influence,	-	-	-	-	at settled fair.
Nabobs,	-	-	-	-	blood warm.
Parliamentary honour,	-	-	-	-	falling.
Corruption,	-	-	-	-	rising.
Mock patriotism,	-	-	-	-	blowing hard.
Real ditto,	-	-	-	-	temperate.
The wind,	-	-	-	-	due NORTH.

N. B. A great appearance of stormy weather.

ANECDOTE of the late POPE. The Pope before the last, though he sacrificed, in a great measure, to his belly, and other private vices, was, however, a strict observer of ceremonies. Amongst other institutions of his, he ordered, that even during the carnival, there should be no dancing or making merry in the streets as usual. When the late Pope came to the chair, one of the cardinals, thinking the Pope's temper the same as the last, and willing to ingratiate himself into his favour, complained to him one day of some of the common people of Rome trespassing this institution, which he exaggerated in high terms, but his holiness very coolly replied, "Let the people be as merry as their circumstances will admit of, it will keep the more mischief out of their minds."

BOSTON, January 23.

LAST Wednesday evening about sixty pounds of tea were burnt on the parade at Portsmouth: It belonged to a person who brought it from Salem, who was so convinced of his error in exposing that condemned commodity to sale, that he set fire to it himself, in presence of a great number of people.

We hear from Newbury, that some time last week it was discovered that three or four chests of tea had lately been smuggled into that place, and sold to different persons, but as soon as it was known to the committee they applied to the person who disposed of it (it being impossible to come at the tea) and obliged him to give the profits arising from the sale thereof, amounting to about fifty pounds, for the benefit of the poor.

On the 2d of this instant, the minute company of the town of Lunenburg, consisting of fifty-seven able bodied men, appeared in arms on the parade, at ten o'clock, A. M. and after going through the several military manœuvres, they marched to a public house, where the officers had prepared an elegant dinner for the company, a number of the respecta-

ble inhabitants of the town and patriotic ministers of the towns adjacent. At two o'clock P. M. they marched in military procession to the meetinghouse, where the reverend Mr. Adams delivered an excellent sermon, suitable to the occasion, from Psalm xxvii. 3. The whole business of the day was performed with decency, order, and to the satisfaction of a very large number of spectators. On the day following the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town being assembled in a legal town meeting, voted one hundred pounds for the purpose of purchasing firearms, with bayonets and other implements of war, agreeable to the advice of the late provincial congress.

NEWPORT, January 30.

Extract of a letter from one of the first characters in Connecticut to his friend in this town, dated the 11th current.

DEAR SIR,

YOUR favour of the 21st ult. together with that of the 5th instant, are now before me; the contents of which afford me singular pleasure, as they breathe that genuine spirit of patriotism and love for your country, which are characteristic of a soul ennobled with the most generous sentiments.

"The pamphlet accompanying your last obliges me greatly, and is here esteemed a most spirited performance. I have sent it to Norwich to be reprinted, and dispersed through the country, where I hope it will be of eminent service, in exposing the futility of the vulgar representations of a few corrupt miscreants, who would sell their God, king, country, and posterity, for a small pittance, to excuse themselves from what they account the toil of honest industry. A dismally regulated state, indeed, when such worthless, idle, lazy, unprincipled villains, are the sole candidates for places of profit and honour!"

"Our assembly have formed a militia bill; whereby it is enacted that the whole militia of the colony shall train twice between the passing of the bill and May next; and, for their encouragement, they are to receive 6d. per man each time. This is indeed doing something, but our governor has been applied to to call the general assembly together, to make some more effectual provision for the preservation of our liberties; but the governor having called the council, and taken their advice, they thought proper to wait a little longer for fresher intelligence; mean while they have ordered a quantity of powder, and lead, to be provided at the expense of government."

"I view the time as near approaching when we must gird on our swords, and ride forth to meet our enemies; and I hope in God, that in such case we shall be so united as to ensure success!"

"The united forces of America, animated with the love of liberty, and a just abhorrence of slavery, will surely be able to withstand all the troops that England can spare, joined with as many auxiliaries as will chuse to enlist in her service, for the execution of so execrable a commission as the murder and plunder of a brave and honest people, contending only for rights guaranteed to them by the most sacred charters."

NEW YORK, February 2.

At a meeting of a great number of the most respectable freeholders of the towns of Kingston, Hurley, Marbletown, Rochester, and New Palz, in the town of Hurley, in Ulster county, on Friday the 6th day of January 1775, a committee of six being chosen, viz. colonel Johannes Hardenbergh, captain John Elmendorph, Adrian Wynkoop, Matthew Cantine, Johannes G. Hardenbergh, and Jacob Hasbrouck, junior, esquires, of whom colonel Johannes Hardenbergh was chosen chairman:

RESOLVED, first, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that we most heartily approve of the association, and acquiesce in all the other measures entered into by the late general congress, and we will use every means in our power to render them effectual; and that it be recommended to the several towns and precincts within this county, to chuse committees to see the same faithfully observed and carried into execution.

A certain pamphlet, entitled, "free thoughts on the resolves of the congress, &c." under the signature of A. W. a farmer, dated November 16th, 1774, being then produced, and publicly read, it was,

Resolved, secondly, that it is replete with falsehoods, artfully calculated to impose upon the illiterate and unthinking, to frustrate the resolves of the congress, and to destroy that union, so necessary for the preservation of our constitutional liberty, therefore,

Resolved, thirdly, that the said pamphlet, in detestation and abhorrence of such infamous publications, be now burnt, and that the authors, publishers, and circulators of such performances, be henceforth deemed the enemies of their country.

Resolved, fourthly, that the chairman transmit copies of the above resolves to the committees of correspondence for the several towns and precincts within this county.

Which resolves being read, and unanimously approved, the above pamphlet was burnt accordingly. Ordered, likewise, that the resolves be printed.

IT is now become indispensably necessary that the claimants in the patent to Mr. John Savage and others, who were with colonel Washington at the battle of the Meadows, for 28,627 acres of land on the river Ohio and the Sandy Creeks, should come to a speedy division of the said land: They, and every of them, or their representatives, are therefore desired to attend at the confluence of the Great Kanawha, on Monday the 8th day of May next, in order to proceed to a division. It will also be expected that the costs attending the original survey, be by each claimant then paid.

VAN SWERENGEN,
R. RUTHERFORD,
ISAAC LAKEW,
JAMES M'CORMACK.

**WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY
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